

Research being made - 1936

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel  
June 21, 1936

## Study of South's Problems Proposed

Chapel Hill, June 20 (AP).—Creation of an endowed independent research organization to approach the South's problems from a scientific and objective view and recommend changes to the proper agencies was proposed to academicians of the South here today.

The plan was suggested to the institute on Southern regional development by Dr. Wilson Gee, director of the University of Virginia's institute of social science. Several objections to the plan were voiced in the discussion which followed.

Taking issue with the Virginia professor, Dean Thomas Cooper, of the agriculture department of the University of Kentucky, asserted the best method of research was through the colleges and universities and predicted they would carry on a more extensive research program in the next quarter century.

Another school of thought was that such a program could be better effectuated by such groups as the Southern Agricultural Association, the Southern Policy League and the Southern Interracial Commission.

## Dillard Professor To Spend Another Year In Research Work

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Announcement comes from Dillard University research work that Allison Davis, professor of Sociology and Anthropology, has been granted a leave of absence for the second semester of the coming school year for the purpose of completing a social anthropological study of a Mississippi county under the auspices of the Department of Anthropology of Harvard University and the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University.

During the past three years Mr. Davis and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Stubbs Davis, have been engaged in this study. For eighteen months, Mr. and Mrs. Davis lived in the Mississippi county and identified themselves in every possible way with the life of the community. The research has made use both of interviews and of statistical materials, and includes, in addition to a study of the associations of the colored community, an equally exhaustive study of the white society made by Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Gardiner of Harvard University. During the past year, St. Clair

Drake, research assistant at Dillard University, has also been engaged upon this research.

In addition to the financial assistance just granted to Mr. Davis the following agencies have financed the research. The Rockefeller Foundation, acting through the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University; the Peabody Museum of Harvard University; and the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

The study is now to be written in book-form and will appear under the names of Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner. It will be published by Harvard University. Mr. Davis was graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Williams College, received his master's degree from Harvard University, and has pursued additional graduate study in the London School of Economics.

## Richmond Inquiring Reporter

### THE QUESTION

From your observation and survey how does the Richmond Negro compare with the Negro in other cities economically, politically, socially and intellectually.

### ANSWERS

Charles W. Stephens, Clay St.,



Mrs. Margaret C. Baity, Saint James St.: As compared with the political, social and economic status of Negroes in other Southern cities, that of the Richmond Negro ranks high because of the great opportunities offered for development.

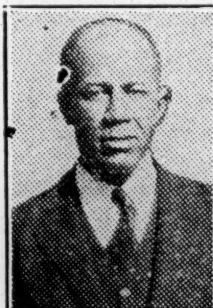


The work done by the NAACP and the Urban League proves that with a bit of organization and effort, the Richmond Negro's political, social and economic status can and will be placed at the top.

Howard M. Nash, 520 North Second St., research assistant: It is my firm belief that the Negroes of Richmond are above the average when compared with Negroes of many other Southern cities. I am speaking from an economical, social and intellectual standpoint. Politically, the Negroes of Richmond are very weak. The sooner they learn what power there is in the ballot the better off they will be. In these modern times we as a race must fight for what we get. The ballot is our chief weapon.



Walter R. Chivers, Clay Street, professor of sociology: As compared with other Southern cities Richmond Negroes stand near the forefront in their efforts for political status, business development and social progress.



The work of youth organizations is especially commendable.

EDITORS NOTE: — Professor Howard M. Nash and Charles W. Stephens are of Tuskegee Institute and are traveling over the country doing research work among Negroes. Prof. W. R. Chivers is on the Morehouse College faculty and has recently been doing

Federal research work with his headquarters in Richmond. Mrs. Margaret Baity is private secretary to Prof. Chivers.



Research being made-1936

## ALBANY SELECTED FOR U. S. SURVEY

Study of What People Earn  
and What They Spend Their  
Money for to Be Made

ATLANTA, Feb. 14 (AP)—Six southern cities have been selected for the federal government's new study of what people earn and what they spend their money for.

With regional offices here the survey is to be conducted in Atlanta, Columbia, S. C., Mobile, Ala., Gastonia, N. C., and Albany, Ga.

The work in urban cities is being conducted by the bureau of labor statistics with WPA funds and WPA "white collar" workers.

Miss Gertrude M. Price has been sent to Atlanta from Washington and is now engaged in setting the regional office.

Rural aspects of the survey are to be conducted by the bureau of home economics. Miss Dorothy Dickens of that bureau was expected to arrive in Atlanta shortly.

The information is to be gathered by the end of the fiscal year, June 30, and is to show what percentages of the average income goes for food, housing, wearing apparel, transportation, recreation, savings, health, education, social activities, civil activities and taxes.

## RALPH DAVIS HEADS ALABAMA SURVEY

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Feb. 15.—According to an announcement by J. W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Ralph R. Davis has been appointed State Supervisor for Alabama in connection with the National Survey of Vocational Education and Guidance for Negroes. This survey is one of five relief projects being sponsored by the Office of Education, Department of Interior, and is designed to put to work "white-collar" Negroes on relief.

Mr. Davis is a graduate of Fisk University; he has done further study at the University of Chicago and has been an instructor at Tuskegee Institute for the past several years. He

will assume his duties immediately with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute and will have a staff of trained investigators as assistants.

It was also made known today by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, that Charles G. Gomillion, instructor in sociology and assistant in the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee

Institute, has been granted a leave of absence in order that he may serve as a regional director of the survey on the Training and Employment of White Collar and Skilled Negro Workers which will be conducted by the United States Department of Interior during the next few months. The regional areas assigned to Mr. Gomillion includes seven of the Southern States. In June, 1938, the A. B. degree, cum laude, was conferred upon Mr. Gomillion by Paine College. During the year 1933-34 school term he was a graduate student in sociology at Fisk University. In the summer of 1934 he worked on a survey of tenant farmers in Mississippi and Texas, and during the summer and fall of 1935 he was engaged in the Southeastern States on a survey sponsored by the General Education Board.

In September, 1934, Mr. Gomillion's essay on "Tuberculosis in a Southern Community," was forwarded first prize and \$25.00 by the National Tuberculosis Association which conducted the contest.

High lights of the meeting yesterday were the report of the committee led by Wilson Gee, University of Virginia, on "Social Research in the South," and the annual dinner with E. T. Krueger, Vanderbilt University, speaking on "Our Society Looks Forward," and Robert E. Park, University of Chicago, discussing "Social Changes and News."

In the closing session last night, Weyland J. Hayes, Vanderbilt, pointed out the different views held by various schools of thought concerning southern control, and suggested differential planning by a regional planning committee.

"In actual control of the region,"

Greensboro, N. C., News  
January 28, 1936

## Dr. Kittrell Is Appointed On Educational Committee

Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, dean of students at Bennett college, has just been appointed to the technical advisory committee in connection with the national survey of opportunities for vocational education and guidance of negroes now being conducted.

This appointment was embodied in a letter from Dr. J. W. Studebaker, commissioner of education. Dr. Kittrell left the city last night to attend the first meeting of the committee in Washington, D. C.

The survey will be national in its scope and will deal with personnel problems as faced by the negro student and college graduate. Dr. Kittrell, in addition to being the dean of students at Bennett, is the head of the department of home economics.

Other speakers on the day's program included Coyle E. Moore, Florida State College; Edward M. Kahn, Thomas B. Mimms, state welfare department; Guy B. Johnson, University of North Carolina; Harlan W. Gilmore, Tulane University, and Floyd N. House, University of Virginia.

Sessions today, opening at 9 o'clock, will be devoted to the teaching of sociology and discussions of rural life and problems. A directed tour this afternoon, closing the convention, will take the group through Atlanta slum-clearance projects.

## DR. WOODWARD HEADS SOCIAL WORK GROUP

Dr. Comer M. Woodward, head of the Emory University department of sociology, was elected president of the Georgia Conference on Social Work yesterday morning at the closing session of the annual convention held here this week.

Dr. Woodward succeeds Thomas B. Mimms, acting executive secretary of the State Department of Public Welfare.

Other officers named included Miss Louisa Fitzsimmons, assistant FERA administrator for Georgia, first vice president; Henry B. Skeele, of Savannah, second vice president; A. Steve Nance, president of the Georgia Federation of Labor, third vice president, and Henry B. Mays Jr., field representative of the State Department of Public Welfare, treasurer.

Executive board members named at the meeting were Miss Frances B. halter and Miss Rose Marie Smith, both of Savannah, and Frank Miller, of Atlanta.

Attracting sociologists from all southern states, the sessions yesterday were held on three topics, "Social Welfare and Public Policy," led by G. Croft Williams, University of South Carolina; "Race and Culture," led by E. W. Gregory Jr., University of Alabama, and "Regional Studies and Planning," with Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina, as chairman.

Southern Research Discussed.

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he said, "are many machine politicians who have brought ruination upon the people and continually betray them by exploiting the sectional fears and hatreds."

Regional Planning Outlined.

At the same session, Rupert B. Vance, University of North Carolina, spoke on the application of regional planning to the southeast, and Dr. Odum closed the meeting with a discussion of theoretical and research to the executive board.

Speakers yesterday, grouped under the general heads of "The Teaching of Sociology" and "Rural Life and Problems," included H. E. Jensen, Duke University; D. G. Stout, East Tennessee State Teachers' College; Harold D. Meyer, University of North Carolina; Louis Guisnez, University of Florida; Linden S. Lodson, Rural Resettlement Administration; Monroe Work, Tuskegee Institute; B. O. Williams, Clemson Agricultural College, and Edgar T. Thompson, Duke University.

Leading a discussion of the Bankhead-Jones act were T. Lynn Smith, Louisiana State University; Dr. Vance, Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University; J. M. MacLachlan, Pine Mountain Farm, Hamilton, Ga., and Charles P. Loomis, division of farm population and rural life, United States Department of Agriculture.

Cape Town Educator Visits Atlanta University, Studies Methods Of Jeanes Teachers

Atlanta, Ga., April 3, (Special)—A. J. B. Desmore, of Cape Town, South Africa, who has been appointed by the government of the Cape Colony to set up a direct system of teacher supervision patterned after the Jeanes work in the colored schools of this country, visited Atlanta University this week in the course of a tour of the south during which he is studying the work in industrial training, vocational guidance and the Jeanes teacher program.

Mr. Desmore came directly from Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, where he has spent the past year in advanced study.

The investigation that Mr. Desmore is making of the colored schools in the United States has been undertaken at the direction of the Carnegie Corporation and the Cape Colony education department.

He is the first person of his race to be sent to the United States from Africa on a Carnegie visitor grant.

Mr. Desmore, a native of South Africa and a graduate of its national university at Praetoria, is a veteran of the World War and a historian of the part that colored

troops of South Africa took in this world-wide conflict. His book material on the "With the Second Cape Corps Through Central Africa," published in 1921, is now relatively rare. According to Mr. Desmore the only copy of this book in America is in the private library of Dr. W. E. B.

Dr. Wilson Gee Succeeds Vanderbilt Professor; Miss Kaufman Honored

Dr. Wilson Gee, of the University of Virginia, was elected to succeed Dr. E. T. Krueger, Vanderbilt University, as president of the Southern Sociological Society at the business meeting yesterday. Dr. Gee served during this year as first vice president and member of the committee on research.

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Dr. H. C. Brearly, Clemson Agricultural College, first vice president; Miss Rhoda Kaufman, executive secretary of the Atlanta Family Welfare Society, second vice president, and Dr. Rupert B. Vance, University of North Carolina, re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Harry A. Best, University of Kentucky, and Dean F. C. Frey, Louisiana State University, were elected to the executive board.

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# NEGROES SURVEY SET FOR STATE

BY RUSSELL KENT  
Manager, The Birmingham News Washing-  
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WASHINGTON—Dr. J. W. Studebaker, United States commissioner of education, announced Saturday that plans had been perfected to conduct its national survey of vocational education and guidance of Negroes, at a cost of \$234,000. Four hundred and fifty "white collar" Negro relief workers are to be employed in the project.

Felton G. Clark, of Birmingham, is director of region No. 2, which includes the South Central States. Ralph Davis, of Tuskegee Institute, has been selected by the national technical advisory committee, to serve as the state's representative in the WPA survey project.

Communities in which surveys will be made, are as follows: Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Normal and Tuskegee, and Madison, Dallas, Wilcox and Lowndes Counties.

Dr. Studebaker also announced that Dr. R. L. Johns, of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and Dr. John R. McLure, of the University of Alabama, have been appointed local project administrators, participating in the project in research in universities which is being sponsored by the office of education Department of the Interior, with emergency relief funds, at a cost of \$500,000 for the entire country.

The Alabama universities have planned to cooperate but up to the present have been unable to find qualified relief labor.

Preliminary outlines of 33 research studies of various kinds have been submitted to the Alabama universities by the office of education and the work of the project is to be under way at an early date.

Birmingham, Ala. News  
April 12, 1936

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## 22 RECEIVE GRANTS FOR RESEARCH AID

Fellowships Worth \$65,000

Conferred on Specialists  
in Social Science.

TWO GO TO COLUMBIA MEN

Awards Provide Year's Direct

Contact With Sources of  
Supplemental Study.

Award of twenty-two research fellowships, valued at \$65,000, to research specialists and graduate students of universities throughout the country was announced yesterday by the Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue. Two of the awards went to Columbia University men.

Ten of the awards are of the type known as pre-doctoral field fellowships. Established last year, they are designed to enable graduate students to supplement formal academic study "by a year's direct contact with the basic material of social science not available in the classroom or library."

The twelve other grants are to research specialists who have the Ph. D. degree or its equivalent in education and research. These grants are known as post-doctoral research training fellowships.

The list of awards follows:

**Post-Doctoral Training Fellows**  
JOHN CLINTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Duke University, Instructor in History, Holmes Junior College, Miss., for study in the Balkan states of recent Balkan diplomatic history.

HENRY C. ALTON, Ph. D., University of California, for study in

England of industrial readjustment in post-war England.

RALPH A. BUNCHE, Ph. D., Harvard University, Associate Professor of Political Science, Howard University, for study in Europe and Africa of cultural anthropology, and field work in colonial policy and culture contacts in an East African tribe.

WAYNE DENNIS, Ph. D., Clark University, Assistant Professor of Psychology, University of Virginia, for study at Yale University of cultural anthropology as a background for experimentation in child development.

LEWIS U. HANKE, Ph. D., Harvard University, Instructor in History, Harvard University, for study in the United States and Latin America of the human geography and cultural anthropology of Latin America.

GUY B. JOHNSON, Ph. D., University of North Carolina, Research Associate, Institute for Research in Social Sciences, University of North Carolina, for study in the United States of race, culture and personality in mixed groups, with particular reference to a tri-racial community in North Carolina.

J. DONALD KINGSLEY, Ph. D., University of Syracuse, Assistant Professor of Government, Antioch College, for study in London of the development of the British Civil Service.

LOUIS GRAYSON KIRK, Ph. D., University of Wisconsin, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, for study in London and Geneva of current international economic relations, particularly stabilization and trade revival.

DONALD CAMPBELL C. MASTERS, Ph. D., Oxford University, lecturer, University of Toronto, for study in the United States of the history of economic relationships between the United States and Canada.

DWIGHT L. PALMER, Ph. D., Stanford University, for study in England of British research methods as used in analyzing and meeting workers' demands for economic security and control.

GEORGE E. SIMPSON, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Temple University, for study in the United States and Haiti of acculturation, with particular reference to the peasants of Southern Haiti.

THOMAS WALTER WALLBANK, Ph. D., University of Southern California, instructor of History and Sociology, Santa Monica Junior College, for study in England and Africa of the culture of native peoples in relation to current problems of colonial administration (reappointment).

**Pre-Doctoral Field Fellows**

SELDEN D. BACON, Sociology,

Yale University, for study in the United States of the development of American police systems.

GLADYS L. BAKER, Political Science, University of Chicago, for study in the United States of the administrative and political aspects of the work of the county agricultural agent.

JOHN T. BOBBITT, History, University of Chicago, for study in the United States of the organization and propaganda of farmer protest groups.

JAMES S. EARLEY, Economics, University of Wisconsin, for study in England and in the United States of the effects of the British "easy money" policy upon her domestic economy and economic revival.

MAURE L. GOLDSCHMIDT, Political Science, University of Chicago, for study in the United States of public relations techniques in municipal administration.

RICHARD H. HEINDEL, History, University of Pennsylvania, for study in England of the British reaction to American expansion.

WALTER B. HICKMAN, Economics, Johns Hopkins University, for study in the United States of the operation of the investment department of a savings bank.

HORACE M. MINER, Anthropology, University of Chicago, for study in Canada of French Canadian communities.

BERNARD MISHKIN, Anthropology, Columbia University, for study in New Guinea of the adjustment of youth to social structure in a primitive society.

BRYCE WOOD, Political Science, Gilder Fellow in Public Law, Columbia University, for study in London and Paris of the reappointment of colonies as a means of redressing inequalities among States.

The Social Science Research Council is composed of the American Anthropological Association, the American Economic Association, the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Psychological Association and the American Statistical Association.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer  
June 21, 1936

## GEE SUGGESTS ENDOWED BODY

Opposing Viewpoint at Institute Advocates Research

Through Colleges.

CHAPEL HILL, June 20—(AP)—Creation of an endowed independent research organization to ap-

proach the South's problems from a scientific and objective viewpoint and recommend changes to the proper agencies was proposed to academicians of the South here today.

The plan was suggested to the Institute on Southern Regional Development by Dr. Wilson Gee, director of the University of Virginia's Institute of Social Science. Several objections to the plan were voiced in the discussion which followed.

Taking issue with the Virginia professor, Dean Thomas Cooper of the agriculture department of the University of Kentucky, asserted the best method of research was through the colleges and universities and predicted they would carry on a more extensive research program in the next quarter century. **DIFFERING VIEWPOINT.**

Another school of thought was that such a program could be better effectuated by such groups as the Southern Agricultural association, the Southern Policy league and the Southern Interracial commission.

Dr. E. T. Krueger, head of Vanderbilt university's sociology department, said he felt the Gee plan would discourage college research but Dr. Gee contended it should have a salutary effect on college research and should not encroach on it.

Dr. H. C. Bearley of Clemson college joined Dr. Gee in the belief that such a plan would actually encourage college research. He added that "every good research man should have a newspaper reporter hanging around to interpret the result."

Dr. Gee said his objection to university research was that "inter-institutional and intra-departmental competition and jealousies" hampered it.

Clark Foreman, director of the Federal emergency administration's power division, said he favored the Gee plan because it called for separate regional action for research and pressure groups.

He said that political considerations always enter into any plan, regardless of how scientific objective it may be.

"The low standards of southern education are directly attributable to the fact that our college and university professors are so overburdened with regular duties during the nine-month session that they don't have time for research," he said.



Research being made - 1936

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal  
June 23, 1936

## Co-ordination Between White And Negro Schools Advocated

Chapel Hill, June 22 (P).—Speakers at the Institute on Southern Regional Development today urged co-ordination of work between white and Negro institutions for the advancement of research, better balance of educational programs and avoidance of duplication.

The institute is attempting to devise practical means of translating into action a program of Southern regional planning. It is attended by 75 specialists from 20 educational institutions and agencies of the Southeast, with a sprinkling from other sections.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina, offered four possible solutions for giving opportunity to Negroes with ability in graduate and professional work.

They were: (1) Send the Negroes outside the state for training and pay a proportionate share of their expenses; (2) Add graduate work to existing Negro institutions; (3) Admit Negroes to the existing white graduate and professional schools, and (4) Let the Southern states pool their resources and establish two or three centers for graduate and professional work for Negroes.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, of Atlanta, director of the interracial commission, commented that the total income of state supported Negro educational institutions in the South is greater than that of private institutions.

Prof. J. W. Mitchell of the Agricultural and Technical College for Negroes at Greensboro, N. C., stressed the importance of teaching Negroes habits of industry and thrift and urging upon them the importance of growing their own food and feed-stuffs.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer  
June 24, 1936

## RURAL PROBLEM HELD NON-RACIAL

### Institute Speaker Says White and Negro Farmers Must Work Together

Chapel Hill, June 24.—Advancing the theory that the racial question in the South can be solved only by mutual endeavor to work out prob-

lems of both whites and Negroes as one factor of a number of social questions, Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the Interracial Commission in Atlanta, who is now on leave as assistant administrator of the Resettlement Administration in Washington, continued here tonight his discussion of farm tenancy in the South at the Institute on Regional Development.

Pointing out the futility of keeping the racial question always inlaid with the land grant colleges, full view, Dr. Alexander said that the next step in its solution is "to stop talking about it" and attempt to gain mutual benefit by solving the problems of the Southern whites and Negroes by making a joint approach to them.

Asserting that there are more white than Negro tenant farmers in the South, he said that nothing could be gained by trying to solve their problems separately.

His talk tonight followed a discussion of the proposed Federal legislation known as the Bankhead bill, for reduction of farm tenancy through the establishment of government corporation to extend credit to tenants to enable them to become owners of small farms. The bill passed the Senate but died in House committees. Dr. Alexander said efforts to secure its passage would be renewed at the next session of Congress.

Varied opinions as to the possibility of co-ordination between research agencies and land grant colleges were the result of a report on different types of approach in studying sociology and economics in the Southern region which was presented today before the institute delegates.

Offered by a committee on agricultural economics and rural sociology under the general chairmanship of Dr. B. O. Williams of Clemson Agricultural College, the report was divided into four sections, each comprising a different group of specialists working on various aspects of research and teaching of agricultural economics and rural sociology.

Dr. G. W. Forster, of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, who presided over today's sessions, suggested appointing a director to carry out a program of research and teaching as a means of cooperation between universities and land grant colleges.

Dr. Alexander questioned the extent land grant colleges would go in limiting the program of research, pointing out that political strategy is needed for agriculture.

A number of opinions were given some advocating that research be carried on within the universities while others gave reasons for all questions, Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the Interracial Commission, pointing out their own programs of research in Atlanta, who is now on leave and still another group could see no contradiction between the two.

Dr. E. T. Krueger of Vanderbilt University, said that university men don't know anything about the basic agricultural problems and that the departments of economics and sociology should be fundamentally linked with the land grant colleges.

Dr. H. B. Price of the University of Kentucky, said that it was a mistake to attempt for each college within a university to decide, that it should come from within the particular departments and not from the entire university.

## NEGRO EDUCATOR WINS APPLAUSE

Professor J. G. Mitchell Stirs Hearers in University of North Carolina Discussion.

### CO-INSTRUCTION URGED

Speakers on Regional Development Advocate Graduate Instruction for Both Races.

By WINIFRED MALLON  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 22.—

The progress made and the difficulties encountered in coordinating, as between white and Negro students and institutions, educational work in the South were reviewed at today's session of the Institute on Regional Development at the University of North Carolina.

The address which received the most applause was that delivered by Professor J. Y. Mitchell, the only Negro member of the institute. He is a graduate of the Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro, N. C., a teacher for six years in the normal school at Fayetteville and since 1917 a county and district farm demonstration agent. Commenting on him later, Dr. B. O. Williams of Clemson College, S. C., said:

"One man like that is worth more to the South than all the 'pressure groups' ever organized to deal with this question.

Illustrating his points with anecdotes drawn from personal experience, Professor Mitchell stressed the practical value of truly balancing the economic and the sociological in educational effort.

### Tells a Pig Story

As illustrating overemphasis on the economic, he told the story of the Negro father who slept undisturbed by the cries of his suffering child, but awoke at a squeal of one of his ten prize pigs, lighted a lantern and dashed out to it. He responded later to his wife's reproaches with the argument that "dat pig am a pure bred."

On the other hand, there was danger of getting too far away from the economic side.

"To train in the playing of basketball groups of people whom we know have come from homes where there is not enough to eat, where there is not on the place one mule, one cow or one chicken, it to ignore the recreational side of life," he said.

Urging the promotion of the training which makes of economic endeavor a contribution to better living, he told of Negro homes built with almost incredible effort and sacrifice that changed squalor to comfort and well-being. From these new homes had gone forth sons and daughters to return with college degrees and special equipment with which to carry on the work begun by their underprivileged parents.

Professor Mitchell agreed with Dr. Guy Johnson of the University of North Carolina, who had preceded him, in affirming that certain research and work with Negroes could best be done by those of their own race, and to that end that graduate instruction should be made available to Negro students.

### Negroes in Graduate Study

Dr. Johnson in his speech alleged discriminations against Negroes in graduate training and the use of library facilities. The simplest and most economical solution, he said, was to admit Negroes for graduate study in white universities. The idea would not be tolerated in some States, he said, but he suggested that such States "get together and work out plans" for the establishment of high standard regional schools for Negro graduate students.

Dr. R. M. Grauman, director of the university extension division of the University of North Carolina, told of some of the legal limitations under which Negroes are debarred, not only from residence but from participation in correspondence courses conducted by the university. He called attention to the fact that the university admitted

Cherokee Indians from the reservation in North Carolina to both privileges and the Croatan Indians of Robinson County to privileges from which Negroes were excluded.

However, he said, the extension services were opening their doors wider to Negroes and he mentioned as an example the lecture courses now being arranged for doctors and dentists which will be open to Negroes.

Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, now with the resettlement division in Washington, presided at the morning session and tonight addressed the members of the institute on proposed Federal legislation to eliminate or reduce farm tenancy, as proposed in the Bankhead bill which passed the Senate but died in committee of the House.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal  
June 26, 1936

## Education Lifts Up

White educators at the University of North Carolina warmly cheered Professor J. Y. Mitchell, a Negro, speaking at the Institute on Regional Development at Chapel Hill.

This speech by a Negro, and the cheers for him, were encouraging. His successor on the platform said of him, "One man like that is worth more to the South than all the 'pressure groups' ever organized."

He probably referred to the various Leagues, Societies, and Federations having big-sounding names, which profess to find solutions for every social problem and do a lot of agitating and criticizing if their theories are not at once adopted.

Professor Mitchell reminded that true education, whether of Negroes or white people, must not ignore economic actualities while straining after sociological ideas. It is silly, he said, to teach students to play basketball when they need a square meal or when their home life is out of joint.

He might also have added that too many students of both races, whether poor or of average means, go in for a lot of higher educational "isms" which merely misfit them for their environment without preparing them to live in, or create, a new one.

Both races, the speakers brought out, are trying to effect some all-around happy solution of the problem of higher education for Negroes, barred from many colleges.



That problem is not limited to the South, nor is any other phase of educational debate. Such problems are present wherever men feel deeply on any subject, whether of race or education or reform. And every group concerned has some responsibility for solution.

## NEGRO PROFESSOR LAUDED AT INST.

Prof. J. G. Mitchell Wins  
Applause For Address  
At Univ. Of N. C.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The difficulties met with in coordinating and the progress made between white and Negro students and institutions and educational work in the South were reviewed at a session held here Monday by the Institute on Regional Development at the University of North Carolina.

The address receiving the most applause during the day's session was that delivered by Prof. J. Y. Mitchell, only Negro member of the institute and since 1917 a county and district farm demonstration agent. Prof. Mitchell is a graduate of the A. & T. College at Greensboro, N. C., and for six years prior to his latest work taught in the normal school at Fayetteville.

Prof. Mitchell followed on the rostrum Dr. Guy Johnson of the University of North Carolina who declared that certain research and work with Negroes could best be done by Negroes, and that end graduate instruction should be made available to Negro students.

Declaring himself in accord with Dr. Johnson's remarks, Prof. Mitchell illustrated his points with anecdotes drawn from personal experience. He stressed the practical value of truly balancing the economic and the sociological in educational effort.

He said, "To train in the playing of basketball, groups of people whom we know have come from homes where there is not enough to eat, where there is not on the place one mule, one cow or one chicken, is to ignore the recreational side of life."

He urged the promotion of the training which makes of economic endeavor a contribution to better living, and told of the efforts and sacrifices that Negroes were making in the building of homes, changing squalor to comfort and well being. From these new homes, he said, had gone forth sons and daughters to return home with college degrees and special equipment with which to carry on the work begun by their under-privileged parents.

In the address, preceding Prof. Mitchell's, Dr. Johnson told of the

discriminations which existed against Negroes in graduate training and the use of library facilities. He declared that the simplest and most economical solution was to admit Negroes for graduate study in white universities. While cognizant of the fact that the idea would not be tolerated in some states, he said that such states should get together and work out plans for the establishment of high stand regional schools for Negro graduate students.

Another speaker was Dr. R. M. Grumman, director of the extension division of the University of North Carolina, who told of some of the legal limitations under which Negroes are debarred, not only from residence but from participating in correspondence courses conducted by the university. He called attention to the fact, however, that the university admitted Cherokee Indians from the reservations in North Carolina to both privileges and the Croatan Indians of Robinson County to privileges from which Negroes were excluded.

A program of liberalization was now in process, however, he said and cited the fact that the extension services were opening their doors wider to Negroes, mentioning as an example the lecture courses now being arranged for doctors and dentists and to which Negroes will be admitted.

The presiding officer at the morning session was Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, Ga., who is now with the resettlement division in Washington. Dr. Alexander addressed the members of the institute in the night on proposed Federal legislation to eliminate or reduce farm tenancy, as proposed in the Bankhead bill which passed in the Senate but died in committee in the House.

## WHITE TENANT HELD PROBLEM OF SOUTH

Negro an Exaggerated Factor,  
Dr. Alexander Tells Chapel  
Hill Conference.

## AAA CONTROLS BLAMED

Failure of the Bankhead Bill  
Is Attributed to Southern  
Members' Indifference.

By WINIFRED MALLON  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 23.—  
Declaring that the race differential

is only one, and a much exaggerated, factor in the social problem of the South, Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta warned the Institute of Regional Development here today that the time had come for whites and Negroes alike to "stop talking about the race question and get together in the solution of their mutual difficulties."

"The next thing to do about race relations," Alexander said, "is to forget them and begin thinking about the really pressing problems involved in the business of living, which affects both Negroes and whites, and cannot be solved by one to the exclusion of the other."

"Land tenure, farm tenancy, social work, economic questions, all these things, from cooperatives to questions of public health, must be dealt with as the joint problems they are of the men and women, regardless of race, who are members of the same community. We are beginning, at last, to realize that."

The speaker deplored what he characterized as the failure of certain Southern members of the House in Washington to realize this truth in their dealing with the Bankhead bill, representing the first effort of the Federal Government to deal with the problem of land ownership in the South.

## Indifference Seen in the South

Much of the opposition was Southern and there was a good deal of indifference to it in the South, he said, in reviewing the difficulties encountered in Washington by Senator Bankhead and other proponents of the measure.

"And when, with the help of the prairie Senators it finally passed the Senate," Dr. Alexander continued, "it fell into the hands of a House committee dominated by Southerners in whose pockets, it died with the adjournment of Congress last Saturday, when they had it in their power to establish a policy that would have meant more to the South than anything in generations."

"The men from the prairie States understood what was involved, but some of our own people in Congress neither knew nor cared, and there was no pressure on them from the South to urge them to action."

"The churches were holding revivals and getting people ready for Heaven, and our colleges were doing research work, and the women's clubs were busy with a lot of dead issues. No one seemed to care about this, and so it died."

However, Dr. Alexander declared, the issue was not dead and land tenure was a question that would continue to engage the earnest endeavors of those in authority at Washington.

## Absentee Ownership Blamed

Asserting that the South had never seriously faced the problems of land tenure, Dr. Alexander argued that far from being essentially or even primarily a Negro question as many people, even of the South, believed it to be, it was one of absentee ownership affecting even

more vitally the white people of the Southern States.

Actually, as shown by Rupert Vance in a study issued by the University of North Carolina for the Institute of Social Science, the importance of the Negro in this problem was "something like that of communism in American industry—it has been greatly exaggerated and it has blocked needed reforms."

According to Dr. Vance, the Negro no longer furnishes the bulk of cotton tenants. There are more than 1,091,000 white tenants in the South to 698,000 colored tenants. And while more than half the Negro tenants are croppers, more than one-third of the white tenants are in the same poverty-stricken class. And white tenancy is increasing.

From 1920 to 1930, Negro tenants in the South decreased by about 2,000, while white tenants increased by more than 200,000.

## Landlords' Benefits Challenged

Emphasis in the discussions was laid on these findings in Dr. Vance's survey:

"Under our system of landholdings concentrated in commercial agriculture, landlords, it appears, must be bribed to restrict production of their cash staples. Under such a program, rentals and benefits payments are obviously exchanged for non-productive activity, reduce employment of agricultural labor and place a burden on the rest of society."

"If long continued, they artificially maintain the price of non-producing land, preventing tenants from buying into ownership, and perpetuating a system of land concentration that might otherwise collapse of its own defects."

"The truth of the matter is that the government has assumed most of the risks of the landowners and thrown them on the tenant."

"The risk of losing equity in farms has been lessened by owners by methods of refinancing through the Farm Credit Administration, and by arrangements for scaling down debts in conference with creditors. So far, the various debt reconciliation commissions have made no attempts to have landlords scale down debts owed them from previous seasons by croppers and share tenants."



Research being made-1936

Durham, N. C. Herald  
June 24, 1936

# Second Week Of Carolina Regional Institute Starts

**Speakers Urge Bettering Of Educational Conditions In South For Negroes—Dr. Guy B. Johnson Offers Possible Solutions For Problem**

Chapel Hill, June 22.—(Special)—Coordination of work between white and Negro institutions in the south for the advancement or research, better balanced educational programs and avoidance of duplication in the same fields was urged by speakers here today at the opening of the second week's sessions of the institute on southern regional development.

Attended by more than 75 specialists from some 20 educational institutions and agencies in the southeast, with a sprinkling from other sections, the institute is attempting to devise practical means of translating in action a program of southern regional planning.

The discussions, which will continue centers for graduate and professional through this week, are based primarily on the conclusions reached by the southern regional study group under the sponsorship of the social science research council, with Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina in charge.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the interracial commission, with headquarters in Atlanta, who is now on leave as assistant administrator of the settlement administration in Washington, presided over today's session and was the principal speaker at tonight's session.

Lamenting the fact that Negroes in the south who are equipped to do distinguished graduate and professional work do not have the opportunity in this region, Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the institute for research in social science of the University of North Carolina, a well known researcher and author on the Negro, pointed out four possible solutions for this problem:

1. Send the Negroes outside the state for training and pay a proportionate share of their expenses, such as has been done by West Virginia and Missouri.
2. Add graduate work to the existing Negro institutions in the south. That doesn't look promising, he said, because "the total support North Carolina gives its five Negro colleges wouldn't maintain one decent graduate school."
3. Admit Negroes to the existing white graduate and professional schools, as the University of Maryland has done in the case of a Negro law student. This plan would be more practicable in the upper and border southern states than in this section or the deep south, Dr. Johnson thought.
4. Let the southern states pool their resources and establish two or three

graduate work in southern institutions.

Dr. Alexander said that the total income of state supported Negro educational institutions in the south is greater than that of private institutions.

Prof. J. W. Mitchell of the Agricultural and Technical College for Negroes at Greensboro, who is director of the Negro farm demonstration agents, a work which has engaged him for 18 years, stressed the importance of teaching Negroes habits of industry and thrift and urging upon them the importance of growing their own food and feedstuff.

He cited numerous examples to show that Negro farmers who have practiced thrift, industry and tact have made genuine progress.

Professor Mitchell said that while those considered recreational activities

important in their proper place, he of Duke, Graham of North Carolina, could never approve of a group of boys playing baseball or basketball when he knew that their help was desperately needed at home where often their families had little or nothing to eat. Recreational and creative activities should go hand in hand, he said, "but the recreational side should never be emphasized at the expense of creative activities."

North Carolina, he said, has taken the lead in encouraging farm demonstration work among Negroes.

Russell M. Grumman, director of the university extension division, discussing coordination in extension activities, cited assistance given Negro colleges in preparing correspondence courses, the extension library package loan service, cooperation in play production contests, and Negro participation in short courses, publications, and art exhibits.

The program of the division of cooperation in education and race relations of the North Carolina department of public instruction was outlined by Dr. N. C. Newbold, director, who said immediate plans call for improvement in race relations through cooperation of the white and Negro colleges, by making available to Negro scholars the facilities of white libraries, through cooperation among schools and departments of religion in the southeast, through health programs, graduate studies, and art projects, not mentioned under plans under consideration.

This afternoon Dean W. J. Matherly of the University of Florida and Prof. Harold D. Meyer of the University of North Carolina conducted a conference for teachers of social science. Others will be held afternoons during the week.

Dr. Alexander at tonight's session discussed the proposed federal legislation, known as the Bankhead bill, for reduction of farm tenancy through the establishment of government corporation to extend credit to tenants to enable them to become owners of small farmers. The bill passed the senate but died in house committee.

Dr. Alexander said efforts to secure its passage would be renewed at the next session of congress.

At tomorrow morning's session the committee on agricultural economics and rural sociology will present a report, and Wednesday morning the committee on regional planning will make recommendations.

Thursday night's session is expected to provide one of the highlights of the institute. Regional planning is to be discussed then from an administrative viewpoint by several outstanding southern college presidents.

Those invited to speak then include Presidents McCoy of Kentucky, Few

## 50 EXPERTS CHART REVIVAL OF SOUTH

**Eight Groups Near Completion of Regional Plans at North Carolina Institute.**

**ODUM SEES RAPID STRIDES**

**Practical Measures Stressed in Far-Reaching Program for Economic Balance.**

By WINIFRED MALLON  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 21.—

With eight committees at work on plans and recommendations, the announced purpose of which is "to bridge the chasm between scholarship and reality, between research and administration," Dr. Howard W. Odum, who called into being here last week the first institute on regional development ever assembled in this country, now is confident that his objective is certain of achievement, if not already in sight.

Reviewing the sessions that opened last Wednesday at the University of North Carolina, Dr. Odum declared today that the new institute was proving itself to be, as he described it, an "action conference."

Founder and director of the university's Institute of Social Science and author of "The Southern Regions of the United States," which has been described both as an "inventory" and as a "survey to end all surveys" of the eleven Southern States, Dr. Odum felt, as did others associated with him in the research, that the time had come to give practical effect to the material assembled, lacking which it would represent little more than wasted effort.

**Committee Reports Awaited**

Nearly fifty Southern experts in the major sciences involved and guest specialists from other parts of the country are cooperating in the preparation of committee reports that will be brought in for discussion daily beginning Tuesday. "As far as the conclusions drawn

from the Southern regional study are concerned," Dr. Odum said, "the supreme test of practicality must be twofold. One is the test of stability and permanence; the other is in terms of what can be done, how much can be done, how well and how enduringly it can be achieved, when and how next steps can be taken."

"In this facing of facts, another essential is the recognition that planning does not consist of Utopian reconstruction, but in the achievement of optimum programs of production, of balanced agriculture, of equilibrium between agriculture and industry, of institutional development and of population development and distribution."

**Committees Preparing Plans**

The committees on working plans, one of which has been further subdivided, include a "secretariat" or steering committee for the institute, headed by Dr. E. T. Krueger of Vanderbilt University, and other groups, the objectives and membership of which are as follows:

**REGIONAL PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS**—Dr. Raymond D. Thomas, Oklahoma A. and M. College, chairman; Dr. R. H. Montgomery and A. B. Cox, University of Texas; Walter Matherly, University of Florida; Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, Assistant Administrator of the Resettlement Administration in Washington; G. W. Forster, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, and O. C. Carmichael, Vanderbilt University.

**REGION-WIDE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES**—Dr. Wilson Gee, University of Virginia, chairman; Clark Foreman, University of Georgia, now with the Works Progress Administration; Dr. Alexander, Dr. Thomas, Goodrich C. White, University of Georgia; T. J. Woofter Jr., University of North Carolina, now WPA adviser; W. F. Ogburn, University of Chicago; Frank L. Mikey, University of Kentucky, and W. E. Gettys, University of Texas.

**UNIFORM PROGRAM FOR STATE CONFERENCES OF SOCIAL WORK AND STANDARDS OF PUBLIC WELFARE**—Coyle E. Moore, chairman; Dr. Odum, Dr. Ernest R. Groves, Dr. Roy M. Brown, Dr. S. H. Hobbs Jr., and Dr. M. R. Traube, all of the University of North Carolina; Dr. Belle Boone Deard and Dr. Comer Woodward.

**COORDINATION OF WORK BETWEEN NEGRO AND WHITE INSTITUTIONS**—Dr. Guy B. Johnson, University of North Carolina, chairman; Dr. Alexander, N. C. Newbold, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.; Arthur Raper, Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation; J. W. Mitchell, Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.; Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, and R. Y. Winters, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

**COORDINATION OF RESEARCH, TEACHING AND EXTENSION IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS**

will participate in tomorrow's sessions on coordination of work between white and Negro institutions. On the basis of these discussions the committee headed by Dr. Johnson, of which Dr. Alexander is a member, will proceed to the formulation of its recommendations, to be presented later in the week.

Dr. W. Alexander, who arrived this morning from Washington, presided over today's session.







# Johnson Offers Plan to Aid Negro Education In South

**Speakers At Regional Development Institute Urge Co-operation of White and Negro Schools In Advancement of Research—Prof. J. W. Mitchell of A. and T. Talks.**

(Special to Daily News)  
Chapel Hill, June 21.—Co-ordination of work between white and negro institutions in the south for the advancement of research, better balanced educational programs and avoidance of duplication in the same fields was urged by speakers here today at the opening of the second week's sessions of the institute on southern regional development.

Attended by more than 75 specialists from some 20 educational institutions and agencies in the south-east, with a sprinkling from other sections, the institute is attempting to devise practical means of translating in action a program of southern regional planning.

The discussions, which will continue through this week, are based primarily on the conclusions reached by the southern regional study group under the sponsorship of the Social Science Research Council, with Dr. Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina, in charge.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the interracial commission, with headquarters in Atlanta, who is now on leave as assistant administrator of the resettlement administration in Washington, presided over today's session and was the principal speaker tonight.

Lamenting the fact that negroes in the south who are equipped to do distinguished graduate and professional work do not have the opportunity in this region, Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the institute for research in social science of the University of North Carolina, a well known research and author on the negro, pointed out four possible solutions for this problem:

## Presents Program.

1. Send the negroes outside the state for training and pay a proportionate share of their expenses, such as has been done by West Virginia and Missouri.
2. Add graduate work to the existing negro institutions in the south. That doesn't look promising, he said, because "the total support North Carolina give its five negro colleges each wouldn't maintain one decent graduate school."
3. Admit negroes to the existing white graduate and professional schools, as the University of Mary-

land has done in the case of a negro law student. This plan would be more practicable in the upper and border southern states than in this section or the deep south, Dr. Johnson thought.

4. Let the southern states pool their resources and establish two or three centers for graduate and professional work for negroes. Dr. Johnson considered this a workable ideal.

He also urged the co-ordination of library facilities by making white libraries more accessible to negro scholars teaching in neighboring institutions and the use of duplicate catalogue cards. He also felt that correspondence instruction in white institutions should be extended to negroes.

Dr. Johnson advocated further co-ordination through joint seminars with professors of both races participating; participation by negro scholars in academic societies; through occasional visits of negro scholars to white campuses; through co-operative research.

Dr. Alexander said that the total income of state supported negro educational institutions in the south is greater than that of private institutions.

## Mitchell Urges Thrift of Negroes.

Prof. J. W. Mitchell of the Agricultural and Technical college for negroes, Greensboro, who is director of the negro farm demonstration agents, a work which has engaged him for 18 years, stressed the importance of teaching negroes habits of industry and thrift and urging upon the importance of growing their own food and feed-stuff.

He cited numerous examples to show that negro farmers who have practiced thrift, industry and tact, have made progress.

Professor Mitchell said that while he considered recreational activities important, in their proper place, he could never approve of a group of boys playing baseball or basketball when he knew that their help was desperately needed at home where often their families had little or nothing to eat. Recreational and creative activities should go hand in hand, he said, "but the recreational side should never be emphasized at the expense of creative activities."

North Carolina, he said, has taken the lead in encouraging farm demonstration work among negroes.

Russell M. Grumman, director of

the university extension division, discussing co-ordination in extension activities, cited assistance given negro colleges in preparing correspondence courses, the extension library package loan service, co-operation in play production contests, and negro participation in short courses, publications, and art exhibits.

The program of the division of co-operation in education and race relations of the North Carolina department of public instruction was outlined by Dr. N. C. Newbold, director, who said immediate plans call for improvement in race relations through co-operation of the white and negro colleges, by making facilities of white libraries, through co-operation among schools and departments of religion in the south-east, through health programs, graduate studies, and art projects, not mentioned under plans under consideration.

## Teacher Conference Held.

This afternoon Dean W. J. Math and Prof. Harold D. Meyer, of the University of North Carolina, conducted a conference for teachers of social sciences. Others will be held during the week.

Dr. Alexander at tonight's session discussed the proposed federal legislation, known as the Bankhead bill, for reduction of farm tenancy through establishment of a government corporation to extend credit to tenants to enable them to become owners of small farms. The bill passed the senate but died in house committee. Dr. Alexander said efforts to secure its passage would be renewed at the next session of Congress.

At tomorrow morning's session the committee on agricultural economics and rural sociology will present a report, and Wednesday morning the committee on regional planning will make recommendations. Thursday night's session is expected to provide one of the highlights of the institute. Regional planning is to be discussed then from an administrative viewpoint by several outstanding southern college presidents.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer

June 25, 1936

# THREE RESEARCH PLANS PROPOSED

**Regional Institute Considers  
Advisability of Setting Up  
Southern Bureau**

Chapel Hill, June 24.—Three schools of thought in regard to region-wide research and planning, two of them in direct contrast and

the third, a compromise between the two, were brought to light here today when preliminary reports were presented before delegates from educational institutions and agencies of 15 Southern states attending the Institute on Regional Development now in its second week at the University of North Carolina.

Centering around the reports of two committees on region-wide research and development agencies and on regional planning recommendations, presented respectively by Dr. W. E. Gettys of the University of Texas and Dr. Raymond D. Thomas of Oklahoma A. and M. College, a lively discussion took place on the advisability of setting up an independent Southern research agency, or confining research to the educational institutions, or combining the two into a coordinating program of research.

After a number of arguments for and against a "super research organization," a motion was passed to combine the work of the two committees. It was also decided that in the near future a committee would meet at some central point to present specific recommendations for putting into action plans for region-wide research and planning being made at this institute.

Discussion on the advisability of extending region-wide research throughout Southern institutions or of setting up an independent organization, patterned after the Brookings Institute in Washington, were finally boiled down to the question of endowment.

Dr. Gettys, advocating a "super organization," suggested that attempts be made to obtain an appropriation from some foundation for the purpose of financing the project over a period of 10 to 12 years, or as independent research would be useful. He thought that this might be brought about more easily than an attempt to obtain donations for research in individual institutions.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the Interracial Commission in Atlanta, who is now on leave as assistant administrator of the Resettlement Administration in Washington, said that he believed the foundation might be interested more in a coordinated movement of Southern universities towards region-wide research than in an independent research agency.

Other objections to a "super research organization," included the possibility of its stunting more intensive research by educational institutions.

Vice Chancellor O. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt University, said he felt one of the greatest needs of the South was to instill in a large number of university students the spirit of research and that an independent agency whose purpose was to do advanced research might

tend to lessen the enthusiasm of young students for doing their own research.

Dr. Gettys said that in no way would the "super agency" interfere with university research but that at present Southern educational institutions were not doing research to an adequate extent because in most cases there was not sufficient financial backing. He saw no prospect of a well-coordinated and well-financed research program in Southern universities.

"The University of North Carolina is the only state-supported institution which has yet attempted a broad program of regional research," he declared. This was a tribute, he said, to the work of Dr. Howard W. Odum, director of the Institute for Research in Social Science in the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Thomas, presenting the recommendations of the committee on regional planning, said that research on a regional basis is becoming a national necessity. He also paid tribute to Dr. Odum's "demarcation of regions to come."

He recommended that the Institute consider the advisability of establishing a regional agency to study regional problems and to carry out planning and action, but he felt that the data on which this planning and action would proceed should come from research done by the universities.

Dean Walter E. Matherly, of the University of Florida, formerly of the University of North Carolina, presided over today's sessions.

# White Prof. Urges Race Grad School

CHAPEL HILL, July 3.—A suggestion that Race students should be admitted to existing white graduate and professional schools as has been done at the University of Maryland was made here this week by Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the faculty of the University of North Carolina. Dr. Johnson's speech was made before the Institute on Southern Regional Development.

Dr. Johnson cited the efforts being made by the NAACP to get Race students admitted to graduate and professional training in the South and said admission of such applicants to white universities would be more practicable in the upper and border Southern states than in this section of the deep South.

After declaring that graduate and

Carolina and elsewhere by thoughtful students of the relations between the races that the educational campaign being carried on by the NAACP is on a sound basis and pre-sents a problem which must be solved equitably. Dr. Johnson stated that it was to be deplored that Race students in the South who are equipped to do distinguished graduate and professional work do not have the opportunity in that region. It is openly admitted in North



# Negro Education In South

search—Prof. J. W. Mitchell of A. and T. Talks

Chapel Hill, June 21.—Co-ordinating board, southern section of work between white and section of the Negro section thought.

Attended by instructors from borrowing institutions and librarians from some 20 educational institutions in the south duplicate correspondence instructions and agencies from other felt that correspondence should be east, with a sprinkling from other felt that correspondence should be sections, the institute is attempting in white institutions should be to devise practical means of trans- tended to negroes.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, with the interracial commission, headquarters in Atlanta, who is Mitchell Urges Thrift of Negroes now on leave as assistant administrator of the resettlement of the negroes, Greensboro, who is president of the negro farm demonstration in Washington, was the director of the negro farm demonstration agents, a work which has been going on for 18 years, situated in the state of Georgia.

1. Send the negroes outside the important, in their proper place for training and pay a pro- could never approve of a graduate for training and pay a proportionate share of their expenses, boys playing baseball or basketball when he knew that their families had desperately needed at home

3. Admit negroes to the existing lead in encouraging talented white graduate and professional schools, as the University of Mary-

2. The program of co-operation and race relations of the North Carolina department of public instruction was outlined by Dr. N. C. Newbold, who said immediate call for improvement in race relations through co-operation of negro colleges, by making facilities of white libraries, through facilities of white libraries, through co-operation among schools and departments of religion in the south and east, through health programs, graduate studies, and art projects, mentioned under plans under co-

Dr. Alexander at Washington discussed the proposed federal wide research and planning bill, for reduction of farm tenancy legislation, known as the Bankhead bill, for reduction of farm tenancy through establishment of a government corporation to extend credit to tenants to enable them to be- come owners of small farms. The bill passed the senate but died in house committee. Dr. Alexander said efforts to secure its passage

Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the Interagency Commission on the Lantana, who is now on leave as assistant administrator of the Federal Administration in Washington.

Other objections to a "super search organization," included possibility of its stifling more tentative research by educationalists.

white graduate and professional schools, as the University of Mary-

# PLANS PROPOSED

**Regional Institute Considers  
Advisability of Setting Up  
Southern Bureau**

third, a compromise between the tend to lessen the enthusiasm of young students for doing their own research.

were brought to light here to-  
When preliminary reports were  
presented before delegates from edu-  
cational institutions and agencies of  
Southern states attending the In-  
ternational Regional Development  
Conference on Regional Development  
in its second week at the Uni-  
versity of North Carolina.

entering around the reports of  
committees on region-wide re-  
search and development agencies  
on regional planning respectively by  
W. E. Gettys of the University  
of Texas and Dr. Raymond D.  
Thomas of Oklahoma A. and M.  
College, a lively discussion took  
place on the advisability of setting  
up an independent Southern re-  
search agency, or confining research  
to the educational institutions, or  
combining the two into a coordi-  
nated program of research.

After a number of arguments for  
and against a "super research or-  
ganization," a motion was passed to  
combine the work of the two com-  
mittees. It was also decided that  
the near future a committee would  
meet at some central point to pre-  
pare specific recommendations for  
submitting into action plans for re-  
gional research and planning being  
made at this institute.

Discussion on the advisability of  
extending region-wide research  
throughout Southern institutions or  
setting up an independent organ-  
ization, patterned after the Brook-  
ings Institute in Washington, were  
naturally boiled down to the question  
of endowment.

Dr. Gettys, advocating a "super  
organization," suggested that at-  
tempts be made to obtain an ap-  
propriation from some foundation for  
the purpose of financing the project  
over a period of 10 to 12 years, or as  
independent research would be use-  
ful. He thought that this might be  
brought about more easily than an  
attempt to obtain donations for re-  
search in individual institutions.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of  
the Interagency Commission in At-  
lanta, who is now on leave as as-  
sistant administrator of the Reset-  
tlement Administration in Washing-  
ton, said that he believed the foun-  
dation might be interested more in  
a coordinated movement of South-  
ern universities towards region-wide  
research than in an independent  
research agency.

Other objections to a "super re-  
search organization," included the  
possibility of its stunting more in-  
tensive research by educational in-  
stitutions.

Vice Chancellor O. C. Carmichael  
of Vanderbilt University, said he  
felt one of the greatest needs of  
the South was to instill in a large  
number of university students the  
spirit of research and that an in-  
dependent agency whose purpose  
was to do advanced research might

tend to lessen the enthusiasm of  
young students for doing their own  
research.

Dr. Gettys said that in no way  
would the "super agency" interfere  
with university research but that at  
present Southern educational insti-  
tutions were not doing research to  
an adequate extent because in most  
cases there was not sufficient finan-  
cial backing. He saw no prospect  
of a well-coordinated and well-  
financed research program in South-  
ern universities.

"The University of North Caro-  
lina is the only state-supported in-  
stitution which has yet attempted  
a broad program of regional re-  
search," he declared. This was a  
tribute, he said, to the work of Dr.  
Howard W. Odum, director of the  
Institute for Research in Social Sci-  
ence in the University of North  
Carolina.

Dr. Thomas, presenting the rec-  
ommendations of the committee on  
regional planning, said that research  
on a regional basis is becoming a  
national necessity. He also paid  
tribute to Dr. Odum's "demarka-  
tion of regions to come."

He recommended that the Insti-  
tute consider the advisability of es-  
tablishing a regional agency to study  
regional problems and to carry out  
planning and action, but he felt that  
the data on which this planning  
and action would proceed should  
come from research done by the  
universities.

Dean Walter E. Matherly, of the  
University of Florida, formerly of  
the University of North Carolina,  
presided over today's sessions.

**White Prof.**

**Urges Race**

**Grad School**

CHAPEL HILL, July 3.—A sug-  
gestion that Race students should  
be admitted to existing white grad-  
uate and professional schools, as has  
been done at the University of  
Maryland, was made here this week  
by Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the fac-  
ulty of the University of North  
Carolina. Dr. Johnson's speech was  
made before the Institute on South-  
ern Regional Development.

Dr. Johnson cited the efforts be-  
ing made by the NAACP to get  
Race students admitted to graduate  
and professional training in the  
United States and said a decision  
of whether or not universities  
should accept such students  
was becoming an acute problem.

Johnson made further suggestions  
for meeting the difficulty. He ad-  
vanced the idea that the southern  
states pool their resources and es-  
tablish two or three centers for  
graduate and professional work for  
Race students. This seemed to him  
the most workable solution.

Dr. Johnson did not favor adding  
graduate work to existing Race in-

stitutions in the South. He said,  
"The total support North Carolina  
gives its five Negro colleges would  
not maintain one decent graduate  
school."

Dr. Johnson stated that it was to  
be deplored that Race students in  
the South who are equipped to do  
distinguished graduate and profes-  
sional work do not have the oppor-  
tunity in that region.

It is openly admitted in North